

## ACROSS ILLINOIS.

## The President's Train Enters Indiana at Terre Haute.

## MORE MCKINLEY SPEECHES.

## The Wish of the People as Regards Peace Settlements.

## LINCOLN AND EMANCIPATION.

## The Negro Troops at San Juan and

## El Caney—Governor Tanner With

## the President at Springfield—The

## Illinois Race-Riots

## TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 15—

Across the corn-lands of Illinois, the train of President McKinley swept all night, after leaving St. Louis, and to-day crossed the line into Indiana, reaching Terre Haute soon afterward. The Pennsylvania flyer was delivered to the Vandallia Line at St. Louis, and orders were issued by the Vandallia officials that no train should be run within 30 minutes either before or behind, giving the presidential train practically a clear track. The President arose early, after a refreshing night's sleep, ready to meet the requirements of another day of arduous traveling. The weather was a continuation of that which has favored the entire journey.

At Terre Haute the President entered a carriage, followed by Secretaries Gage, Wilson, and Bliss, and the party was given a drive about the city, lasting nearly half an hour. At all points where the President appeared vast throngs were enthusiastic and noisy.

## THE PEOPLE AND OUR VICTORIES.

The President spoke from a platform near the depot. He said, in part: "My fellow-citizens,—For several days we have been traveling through the great West, and everywhere we have gone great assemblies like this have greeted us. I do not misinterpret it. I know what it means. It has no personal significance, and it does mean that all the people of all the sections are once more united under one flag; united in one purpose and patriotism. It means, my fellow-citizens, that the people of the United States want the victories of the army and the navy to be recognized in the treaty of peace. It means that they want those of us who are charged with the administration of the government to see to it that the war was not in vain, and that the just fruits of our achievements on land and sea shall not be lost." (Great applause.)

## EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON.

PARIS, ILL., October 15.—One of the most interesting incidents in the entire presidential trip occurred at Terre Haute. After his drive around the city the President ascended a platform near the Union depot, arm in arm with the venerable Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy. The sight of the veteran statesman on the arm of the President of the United States drew forth the uproarious and long-continued applause from 12,000 throats.

## CHEERS FOR THE FLAG.

DECATUR, ILL., October 15.—The citizens of Decatur made exceptionally good preparations for the reception of the President. From the rear platform of his car he stepped over a carpeted passage to a stand laden with flowers and covered with American flags. At the conclusion of his speech here the President called for three cheers for the army and navy, which were given with a will.

Then the President said: "Three cheers for the old flag." The response was given with great energy. One old man near the platform waved his hat, and shouted, "Dewey made them honor it." The President smiled at this remark and nodded his head, as if in approval of the sentiment.

## ENORMOUS AUDIENCES.

KANKAKEE, ILL., October 15.—Enormous crowds listened to the words of the President, both at Decatur and Springfield. The latter place, the former residence of Abraham Lincoln, furnished the largest assemblage of the day. They followed the President with heads bowed while President McKinley spoke feelingly in eulogy of Lincoln. Another striking incident at Springfield was the presence on the platform of General John A. McClelland, who is 90 years old and a hero of two wars. General McClelland rode in the carriage with Secretary Bliss, and leaned on his arm throughout the exercises. General John M. Palmer was also a member of the reception party at Springfield.

"Corn Carnival" was in full swing at Decatur when the party arrived, and here Secretary Shelby M. Cullom and Governor and Mrs. Tanner joined the train. Speeches were made by the President, Secretaries Gage, Wilson, and Bliss, Senator Cullom, and Governor Tanner, all arousing great enthusiasm among the people.

## OUR WAR ACHIEVEMENTS.

The President spoke as follows at Decatur: "My fellow-citizens: I am thankful for the warm greeting accorded by this vast concourse of my countrymen. The central thought in every American mind to-day is the war and its results. The gratitude of every American heart is to our splendid army and our glorious navy. What a magnificent army was mustered in less than sixty days! More than 200,000 soldiers responded to the call of the country, coming from the homes of our fellow-citizens everywhere—the bravest and the best-willing to go into foreign territory to fight for the honor of our flag and for oppressed humanity. There was no break in our column. There was no division in any part of the country. North and South, and East and West, alike cheerfully responded. And then, what victories were achieved in a little more than three months! Our troops sailed 7,000 miles away to Manila and won a signal victory there. Our troops sailed to Cuba, and achieved a glorious triumph. Our fleets in Manila bay and in Santiago harbor destroyed two Spanish fleets, without the loss of a ship, and the brilliancy of both victories is not paralleled in the annals of war. And all in a little over one hundred days! That is what our glorious army and navy did. Now it only remains for us citizens of the republic to be as wise in our statesmanship as our soldiers and sailors have been valorous in arms."

## AT ILLINOIS STATE-HOUSE.

The crowd at Springfield was the re-

cord-breaker for the day, and it was estimated at 40,000. The Fifth Illinois Infantry, stationed at Springfield, was a pleasing feature here.

From the steps of the State-House the President addressed the crowd. He said: "Fellow-citizens: I am glad to meet the people of Illinois at their State Capitol. I am glad to be at the home of the martyred President. His name is an inspiration to all lovers of liberty the world over. He saved the Union. He liberated a race—a race which he said ought to be free because there might come a time when these black men could help keep the jewel of liberty in the family of nations. If any vindication of that act or prophecy were needed, when these black men ascended the hill of San Juan, and charged the enemy at El Caney, they vindicated themselves to be on that field, and with our other brave soldiers, to give the priceless gift of liberty to another suffering race."

## NAME AND FAME OF LINCOLN.

"My fellow-citizens, the name of Lincoln will live forever in immortal story. His fame, his work, his life, are not only an inspiration to every American boy and girl, but to all mankind, and what an encouragement his life-work has been to all his successors in the presidential office! If any one of them at any time has felt that his burden was heavy, he has had but to reflect on the greater burdens of Abraham Lincoln to make his seem light."

"I congratulate you upon the condition of the country. It was never better than it is today. All thanks to our glorious army and navy. Thanks to the fleets of Dewey and Sampson and the armies of Dimes and Shafter and of Merritt, we have won glorious triumphs for humanity. We went to war, not because we wanted to, but because humanity demanded it, and having gone to war for humanity's sake, we must accept no settlement that will not take into account the interests of humanity."

## WE MUST STAND TOGETHER.

"Now, my friends, what we want to do (a voice in the crowd: 'Elet you President again!'). (Great applause, and cries of 'That's right')—what we want is to have no differences among ourselves, to stand with our united judgment at the head of the problems that are before us. As we stood together in war, let us stand together until the settlements are made."

Particular significance was attached to the remarks of the President about black men, in view of the trouble at Pana and Virden between the white miners and imported negroes, and in view of the connection with those troubles of Governor Tanner.

Between Springfield and Chicago stops were made at Mount Pulaski, Gibson City, and Kankakee. At the last-named place the train was boarded by the Chicago Reception Committee.

## PARTY REACHES CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The Illinois Central train, bearing President McKinley and party, arrived in Chicago at 9:25 this evening. The President left the train at Thirty-ninth street and went at once to the home of Lafayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley awaited him.

## PROGRAMME IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The President of the United States arrived in Chicago over the Illinois Central to-night at 9:25, and will be the central figure in the city's peace jubilee next week. Although much wearied by his long journey over the great West, and his arduous day at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, he said, just as he was leaving the train: "Throughout the journey I have been deeply moved by the patriotism of the people, and delighted with the evidences of their prosperity."

This is a terse, concise expression of Mr. McKinley's impressions of the trip, so far as it has proceeded. After the city limits were reached crowds lined the enclosures beside the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad, eager to see the presidential train sweep by. The enthusiasm was unbounded, even when the President himself could not be seen.

Mr. McKinley left the train at Thirty-ninth street, going directly to the home of Captain Lafayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley has been entertained since arriving from Canton. The other members of the official party were taken care of at leading hotels.

## OFFICIAL ITINERARY.

The official itinerary of the President during the four days of his visit to Chicago is as follows:

Monday—Reception services, the Auditorium, 2 P. M.

Tuesday—Private reception at the University of Chicago, 2:30 P. M.; public reception First Regiment Armory at 3:35 P. M.; drive through illuminated portion of the city, 7:30 P. M.; review of bicycle parade, 9 P. M.

Wednesday—Welcoming exercises at the Auditorium, 10 A. M.; bluejacket ball, 9:30 P. M.; Temple Club.

Thursday—Shooting reception and review of parade, 10 A. M.; banquet, the Auditorium, 6:30 P. M.

An effort is being made to secure the presence of Secretary John D. Long at the banquet Wednesday evening, when he will be asked to respond to the toast, "Our Navy." A telegram was sent him to-night urgently soliciting his presence, and it is thought that he will come.

## S. A. L. INVESTIGATION.

## Committee Appointed to Inquire Into Ryan Charges.

BALTIMORE, October 15.—J. Southgate Lemon, chairman of the annual meeting of stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, which controls the Seaboard Air-Line system, has appointed a committee to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the affairs of the company, preferred by Thomas F. Ryan, of New York. Mr. Ryan is a large stockholder of the company.

The members of the committee are Charles H. Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia, and Lloyd L. Jackson and DeCoursey W. Thom, of this city.

The resolution providing for the committee was adopted at the annual meeting of the company, held in Portsmouth, Va., on the 4th instant.

## WANT TO REMAIN IN SERVICE.

## Eighty Per Cent. of Second Pennsylvania So Petitions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15.—The Secretary of War received a call to-night from Adjutant Campbell, of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, who presented a unique petition signed by 75 officers and enlisted men of the regiment, asking that they be retained in the service. As the regiment is now on tour, it was necessary to send the petition to widely scattered points. In order to get signatures, it is the first petition of the kind, and the percentage of enlisted men asking for retention in the service is exceptionally large. The petition is arranged by companies. About 80 per cent. of each company petitions for retention.

## SPANIARDS LEAVE SAN JUAN.

## United States Troops Arrive With Their Band Playing.

SAN JUAN, P.R., October 15.—The steamer Covadonga sailed for Spain to-day, carrying 2,500 troops. The Reina Maria Christina will sail to-morrow for Spain, with Captain-General Macias and his staff.

The United States transport Mississippi, with 300 troops on board, arrived at San Juan to-day, with her band playing. The inhabitants of the town turned out en masse to greet the Americans.

## Tact.

(Puck.)

Nearpass: I hope the minister didn't refer to the creditors the deceased left.

Bennet: He merely said that his loss would be felt wherever he was known.

## VISIT THE OLD CHURCH

## Pilgrimage to Jamestown of the Bishops and Delegates.

## SERVICES AT ANCIENT SHRINE

## Imposing Exercises at Our Oldest House

## of Worship in Our Land.

## SEVERAL FINE ADDRESSES MADE.

## Bishop Randolph Extends a Cordial

## Welcome and Dr. McKim Delivers

## a Fine Historical Address—Bishops

## Lawrence and Nicolls Also Speak.

The pilgrimage to Jamestown, Va., of the Bishops and Deputies of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States will live in history.

It was one of the most important events that has taken place in the Church since its establishment and was so regarded by the distinguished prelates and eminent divines, who visited the sacred shrine yesterday.

It is not the spectacle that benefits, but the meaning of the spectacle. In that great temple of religion, one feels not merely its physical beauty, or the sentiment that attaches to it, but the perfect, illimitable faith, the passionate, incessant devotion that made them possible.

## PLACE OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

One of the most impressive spots on earth, and one that especially teaches—



BISHOP WILLIAM LAWRENCE, (Of Massachusetts.)

with the organist and an orchestra of five pieces. The bishops took the seats prepared for them on this platform, and in front of it the pilgrims sat upon the ground.

Bishop Randolph conducted the service, which opened with the grand and soul-stirring hymn:

"O, God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Collect for the eighteenth Sunday after Trinity, with thanksgiving and supplication, was followed by the hymn: 'O God of Bethel, by Whose Hand Thy People Still are Fed.'"

## BISHOP RANDOLPH'S WELCOME.

Bishop Randolph then welcomed the pilgrims, speaking, in part, as follows: "The grateful duty assigned to me at this service of so much significance is to say the word of welcome to the representatives of the general convention, who have travelled almost 200 miles to this, the oldest home of our forefathers and of the Church in America. In speaking for the Churchman's League of Washington, who for weeks past have been engaged in providing for the arrangements necessary for the pilgrimage, I am sure they are gratified and rewarded by the exception the convention has made in responding to their invitations for so

long a journey, and in the sympathy of that great body of churchmen for the feelings and the sentiments which originated the idea and carried it into execution. It is hardly necessary that I should say for the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, who are the owners of this historic spot, for our

THE TRIP DOWN THE JAMES. It was a peerless day. Early in the brilliant morning the pilgrims left the Jefferson and made their way to the wharf of the Virginia Navigation Company, where the Pocahontas, brave with hunting, awaited them. The wind and the river were in unusual pleasure, and the decks were crowded with spectators throughout the journey. The familiar panorama of storied scenes was passed—lonely Fort Darling, keeping its sentinel watch in glory of the green pasture lands of Meadowville; the crags of Dutch Gap, gray and shining; beautiful Westover, and placid Wilcox Landing, with its little cottages—the and the other points, all vital with the incessant enterprise of the present and rich with splendid associations of the past.

At Jamestown the long pier, which projects into the sea, was crowded with spectators. As the boat steamed to her moorings the clergy assembled on deck and reverently removed their hats at the sight of the old church tower. A moment later the whole throng burst into cheers of salute to the shrine they had come to visit.

## AROUND THE OLD CHURCH TOWER.

It was a delicious afternoon; the golden glory of the western sun was burning on the ancient tower, and on the graveyard below, and on the peaceful trees, and the burnished waters of the James. A cool and fragrant wind was blowing from the port, and the grass, the small birds, calling to their mates, or sporting in the wanton pleasure of their airy life, were circling over the church roof, or hiding in the little crevices of its walls.

If peace dwells anywhere upon the

earth, its dwelling-place is here. You come into the little churchyard by a pathway from the boat landing, and through a wooden tunnel; and in one moment the whole scene is left behind and forgotten. Here are the nodding elms, here 'heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,' and here, amid this mournful beauty, the little church tower itself nestles close to the ground, while every tree that waves its branches around it, and every vine that clammers on its surface, seems to clasp it in the arms of love.

## SERVICES BEGIN PROMPTLY.

The pilgrims formed in line on the landing place and walked two by two to the sacred spot. The line was led by Mrs.

the mysterious vastness of the ocean between them and the absolutism, the utterances, the weights, the fixed traditions and forms of the old world they had left behind them. The conviction would come to them at once that God had led them out here into the wilderness, and that they might think for themselves, and that the ideas of justice that His providential hand had planted in them, might after long delay come to the birth. That is the philosophy, as you will see from the story of the movement of political ideas from the day our forefathers landed at Jamestown to the formation of our State and Federal constitution, and our glorious achievement of our national independence.

## THE SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE.

"In this Church," Bishop Randolph continued, "dwelt the spirit of tolerance. She did not then, and does not now, refuse railing for railing. She did not punish religious dissenters as criminals. The law of conduct, not emotion, she holds to be the great power of human life. Therefore, she is an educating church. She believes in the power of beauty as a force in spiritual life. Those who landed here made their church lovely with innocent adornment. She cherishes forms of worship in the beauty of holiness."

Bishop Randolph then introduced the orator of the occasion, Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington, who delivered an admirable and scholarly historic address, which was listened to with the greatest interest. He said in part:

Right Rev. Fathers and Brethren.—We come as pilgrims to-day to a sacred shrine. This desert spot, with naught to mark it save ruins, ivy-clad tower and those moss-covered tombstones, is, or ought to be, to every Christian, and to every American, holy ground. For on this spot, 231 years ago, was planted by the right hand of the Lord our God a vine of civilization and liberty and religion which has spread over this whole land. If you seek the beginning of Anglo-Saxon dominion on this Western Continent, they are here; if you would find the seed plot of representative free government in America, it is here; if you would discover the earliest spring and source of American Christianity, it is here. But to us churchmen this desert spot is consecrated by yet another association—because of the 500 souls who were reduced to cannibalism. Such were the vicissitudes and sufferings which the infant Colony experienced during the first sixteen years, from 1607 to 1623, that of the 6,000 colonists who landed here only 1,250 survived.

## DEFENDED JOHN SMITH.

Dr. McKim vigorously defended the character of John Smith. It had been the fashion to sneer at Smith as a vaporing braggart, he said, but he was in reality a real marker of history, whose deeds mark him as a man of heroic mould. New Englanders may be reminded, said Dr. McKim, that it was John Smith who saved their country in 1614, and changed the name of that part of the country from North Virginia to New England.

## A MISSIONARY IMPULSE.

In undertaking the task of giving a slight historic sketch of the Jamestown Church and Colony, we are impressed with

the fact that the motive that led to the establishment of the Colony had a very distinct religious element. The language of the early years of the settlement, the character of most of the leaders, the customs observed in the Colony, all bear witness to the fact that this enterprise had a missionary impulse and a clear Christian complexion. One of our men to whom King James granted the first charter, April 10, 1606, was the same Richard Hakluyt, then prebendary of Westminster, and the colonists were directed therein to "use all diligence to the true Word and service of God and Christian faith be preached, planted, and used."

In the second charter, May 23, 1609, we find the names of James Montague, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and seven other clergymen. In the third charter, March 12, 1611, occur the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury and three other bishops, besides the dean of Westminster and seven other clergymen.

Thus the prelates and other dignitaries of the Church of England were the patrons and friends of this Colonial enterprise. Not only so. The pupils of the Church of England from time to time were remembered for all time as a true hero and soldier of the Cross. Captain John Smith describes him as an honest, religious, courageous divine. His successor was the Rev. Richard Hooker, a graduate of Oxford, who was sent out by the Bishop of London, and commended by Crasnow as "an able and faithful preacher." He came out with Vates. Other ministers of the Colony, whose names we have come down to us, were Pooles, Gorges, Alex. Whitaker, and William Wickham. Among the early pioneers of the church, the name of the Rev. Alexander Whitaker shines conspicuously. He came with Sir Thomas Dale, landing in May, and continued to serve the Colony with unflinching zeal and conspicuous ability until 1617, when he was drowned in the James river.

WORSHIP THEIR FIRST ACT.

The first act of the weather-beaten colonists who came in the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery was to worship God according to the rites

of the Church of England. There was no church, but they hung an old sail to three or four trees to shadow them from the sun, and there they gathered, 108 souls in all, and gave thanks to God for their escape from the perils of their weary voyage, the Rev. Robert Hunt

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